361 Drainage (a) is no problem in southern Arizona be-
362 cause of the lack of rainfall. Even after a summer
[312] cloudburst the ground dries out for all practical pur-
poses in a day. And the domestic water of the region
comes from underground, so there is no question of lo-
[23] cating camps on a watershed. In this study no large a-
nimals were found in any of the labor camps visited,
except for a couple where Papago horse owners had brought
mounts to camp, and kept them out in the fields on pas-
ture.

Overcrowding camp sites (b) is another matter. It is difficult to define overcrowding in view of the small number of activities carried on in labor camps during picking season. But a number of southern Arizona camps are sandwiched between a road in front and a field fence behind, without space to drive a car between the rows of cabins. The average distance between dwelling units in Pima and Pinal county labor camps is some 25 to 30 feet.[1] In camps built of concrete blocks, the units are usually arranged in a straight line as apartments without space between. Often tents are spaced with only a yard between. Some spacious camps, on the other hand, leave 60 or 75 feet between units. Always a family's neighbors are very much present in Pima and Pinal county labor camps, however. Quarrels, and indeed most of the ordinary events of living, are quite audible next door. Privacy is difficult to achieve.

● 13 Since the valleys where cotton is grown in this re-
361 gion are already quite level, grading (c) isn't necessary.
In fact, it would only aggravate the dust problem, which
is acute. For the sandy soils of Pima and Pinal counties
cannot support much vegetation on the scanty rainfall.
The open soil blows readily. Heavy winds in the cotton
growing areas stop traffic on main highways regularly
each year while the plants are small and cannot hold the
soil--the dust load in the air becomes simply too thick
to see through.

362 Labor camps are located beside roads for ease of ac-
[361] cess. Except for a few along main highways which are
[363] paved, camps are covered with a thick dust coat every
time a vehicle drives by, throwing up a high cloud of
dirt behind. In dry, dusty air harvesters work, eat and
sleep.

---

[1] 30 feet in 14 Pima county camps, and 25 in 22 Pinal county camps visited in this study (estimated distances.)

3: Whited G-5 (1890) 1894 NT15 River Yumans
Papago NU28
Pima NU29

Pa 658 797

There is what is termed a "contract school" located at Tucson, which many of the Papago children attend. The school is established and supported in part by a missionary department of the Presbyterian church. The buildings are large, airy, well planned, and adapted to the purpose required. The pupils seem well disciplined and clean. The government pays a stated sum annually to the school for each pupil in attendance as reimbursement for board and clothing furnished. The school owns 5 or 6 good buildings, all in good condition and well furnished, also a farm of 43 acres. On account of lack of water but few garden vegetables are grown, but barley and wheat *yield abundantly*.

Some of the scholars are taught carpentering, painting, and plastering, and their work is quite satisfactory.

PAPAGOS LIVING OFF THE RESERVATION.

Pa 131 197

These Papago Indians live in the southern part of Pima county, along the southern border of the territory of Arizona. Their language is similar to that spoken by the Pimas. They roam over a country about 100 miles in width north and south and about 125 miles east and west, and there are a few small villages over the Mexican border but near the boundary line.

Pa 13 231

The country in which they live consists of broad, open plains, divided by mountain ranges. The valleys or plains are arid, having no natural springs or running streams of water; yet after the summer rains these plains are covered with grass of a fine quality, and owing to the dryness of the air this grass is cured or dried on the ground and furnishes good, rich food for cattle during the remainder of the year.

Pa 361 312 342 [231]

The Indians select their dwelling places at the foot of the mountains near the mouth of the various canyons that open out into the plains. Small springs often flow through these canyons and sink into the sand. The Indians utilize these springs or sink wells into the sand, and thus secure the underflow from the springs. Their cattle feed out into the plains and return to these wells or springs to drink. Near these watering places, usually on an elevation, the Indians build their houses in their permanent villages of adobe, about 12 by 16 feet in area and about 8 feet in height. Small poles are laid on top and crosswise of the building, and on these are laid brush, with weeds or grass on the brush, the whole covered with about 6 inches of clay, which is impervious to water. Pa [352] The floor is of clay, and there is one doorway, but no windows. The doorway is sometimes closed with a dried beef hide. As a rule, they live on the outside of the house. The house contains no furniture except a little bedding and some cooking utensils.

Pa 262 439 291

Their food consists of beef, dried wild fruit, dried mesquite beans made into a kind of bread, and wild game. During the summer rains they raise some vegetables, which they dry for winter use. They also sell or trade cattle to settlers in the Gila and Santa Cruz valleys for wheat and corn, which the women grind in their crude way into meal and flour. They have adopted the civilized mode of dress, and are gradually learning the use of soap.

The women of the tribe are virtuous and industrious, being in these traits far in advance of any other tribe in the territory.

Pa 161 648 Pa 46

There are 4,600 of this tribe living off the Papago reservation. With rare exceptions they are self-sustaining, have always been good citizens, and on many occasions have joined with the whites to assist in suppressing murderous Apaches. The principal occupation of the men is raising cattle and horses, and a little farming when they can find a piece of damp ground that will raise corn and vegetables, hunting, chopping wood around mining camps, and ordinary labor wherever they can find it. If there is any mixed blood in the tribe it is not perceptible.

There are several mining camps scattered throughout the country which these Indians inhabit, and in some of the large valleys wealthy men or companies have sunk wells 500 or 1,000 feet deep and established cattle ranches or ranges, and many Indians are employed about these camps and mines.

Pa 133 447 224

The country is somewhat difficult of access, as there are several mountain ranges running through it. The roads follow the valleys, and sometimes it is "a long way around where it is only a short way across". These mountain ranges abound in game, which the Indians hunt.

Pa 279 231

A month's travel in these Papago villages failed to reveal a single case of drunkenness, although there are frequent instances of drunkenness among Indians in the streets of Tucson. They have great numbers of horses and cattle, but it is impossible to form a correct estimate as to numbers. The horses are small and inferior, but the cattle are fully up to the average in size and quality.

Pa 648 771 197

These Indians as a tribe have always been exceptionally friendly to the white people. They have never received aid from the government. The little religion they have is a conglomerate of Roman catholicism, superstition, and Indian hoodooism. The Roman Catholic church established missions among them more than 150 years ago.

THE RESERVATION AND NONRESERVATION PAPAGO INDIANS, PIMA AGENCY.

Report of Special Agent C. W. Wood on the reservation and nonreservation Papagos of Pima and Cochise counties.

Pa 101 [101] Pa [797]

TRIBAL NAME.—The Papagos and Pimas were formerly one tribe. Authorities differ as to the derivation and meaning of the name. One view is that Papago means "hair cut", another that it means "baptized". Neither of these meanings has any etymological basis or value. The most reasonable derivation of the term seems to be the following, derived from conversation with the oldest Indians: the division of the Pimas occurred from the labors